

Alexandria

Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1800.

[No. 1.

The subscribers have this day commenced
the publication of the

Alexandria Advertiser

AND

Commercial Intelligencer,

ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

I. It will be published on a half sheet
of super-royal paper of good quality, and
with an elegant type, of which this paper
contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3
o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town
with the utmost regularity and expedi-
tion, and transmitted to those at a distance
through the most early and regular chan-
nels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per
annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the
first number, the remainder at the end of
the year.

In offering those proposals to their
friends and the public, the Editors feel a
disposition to tread the beaten tract of
Editorial explanation; and to inform their
readers, that their principles will be cor-
rect and strictly Federal—making the pre-
servation of the Union, an attachment to
the government, obedience to the laws,
and an indifference to all national interests
but those of their own country, the lead-
ing objects of their political career.—
Truth and public utility will ever be their
aim, and against party rage and calumny
both of public and private character, their
press will be ever closed.

The present epocha is an important one,
and the situation of the world, of this na-
tion in particular, such as to arrest the at-
tention of every citizen. On the inter-
esting scenes now acting or to be acted in
the political drama, it shall be the undi-
vided study of the Editors to give the most
early and correct information, rendering
the ADVERTISER a source that can be de-
pended on, and worthy of being sought
for. To accomplish this object they have
a gentleman of talents engaged to attend
at the Capitol, who will furnish them
daily with an original sketch of Congress-
ional proceedings.

To the merchant and shipper the great-
est efforts will be made to render their
paper interesting; and this end will be
greatly promoted by one of the proprietors
residing in a neighbouring sea port where
foreign vessels are daily arriving, whose
information will frequently arrive by a
more speedy conveyance than the ordinary
travel of the mail.

Revering the eminent virtues, and ad-
miring the wise administration of the im-
mortal Patriot of Mount-Vernon, a like-
ness of that illustrious chief is affixed to
the head of the ALEXANDRIA ADVER-
TISER. To the departed neighbour of a
city, which almost views the nodding
willows of his late peaceful abode, this
tribute is the least they could bestow.

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

Alexandria, December 8, 1800.

[It having been suggested by several re-
spectable characters in this place, that a
publication of the President's Speech, altho' at this late period, might be
gratifying to a number of our sub-
scribers, espec.ally such as are inclined to
keep a regular file of the proceedings of
Congress; we have inserted it in this
day's paper, and shall continue in our
future publications to give the proceed-
ings of both houses from the commen-
tation of the session.]

Congress of the United States.

SATURDAY, November 22.

This day the President met both houses
in the senate chamber, and delivered the
following

S P E E C H.

IMMEDIATELY after the adjourn-
ment of congress, at their last session in
Philadelphia, I gave directions, in com-
pliance with the laws, for the removal of
the public offices, records and property.
These directions have been executed and
the public officers have since resided and
conducted the ordinary business of govern-
ment in this place.

I congratulate the people of the United
States on the assembling of congress at the
permanent seat of their government, and
I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the
prospect of a residence not to be changed.
Although there is cause to apprehend that
accommodations are not now so compleat
as might be wished, yet there is great rea-
son to believe that this inconvenience will
cease with the present session.

It would be unbecoming the rep-
resentatives of this nation to assemble for the
first time in this solemn temple, without
looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the
Universe, and imploring his blessing. May
this territory be the residence of virtue and
happiness. In this city may that piety and
virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity
that constancy and self-government, which
adorned the great character whose name it
bears, be forever held in veneration.—
Here and throughout our country, may
simple manners, pure morals, and true
religion flourish forever.

It is with you, gentlemen, to consider
whether the local powers over the district
of Columbia, vested by the constitution in
the Congress of the United States, shall be

immediately exercised. If in your opin-
ion on this important trust ought now to be
executed, you cannot fail while preform-
ing it, to take into consideration the fu-
ture probable situation of the territory,
for the happiness of which you are about
to provide. You will consider it as the
capital of a great nation, advancing with
unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce,
in wealth and population, and posseſſing
within itself those energies and resources,
which if not thrown a way or lamentably
misdirected, secure to it a long course of
prosperity and self-government.

In compliance with a law of the last
session of congress, the officers and soldiers
of the temporary army have been dis-
charged. It affords real pleasure to recollect
the honorable testimony they gave of
the patriotic motives which brought them
into the service of their country, by the
readiness and regularity with which they
returned to the station of private citizens.

It is in every point of view of such pri-
mary importance, to carry the laws into
prompt and faithful execution, and to ren-
der that part of the administration of jus-
tice, which the constitution and laws de-
volve on the federal courts, as convenient
to the people, as may consist with their
present circumstances, that I cannot omit
once more to recommend to your serious
consideration, the judiciary system of the
United States. No subject is more in-
teresting than this to the public happiness,
and to none can those improvements, which
may have been suggested by experience,
be more beneficially applied.

A treaty of amity and commerce with
the king of Prussia has been concluded and
ratified. The ratifications have been ex-
changed, and I have directed the treaty to be
promulgated by proclamation.

The difficulties, which suspended the
execution of the 6th article of our treaty
of Amity, Commerce and Navigation,
with Great-Britain, have not yet been
removed. The negotiation on this sub-
ject is still depending. As it must be for
the interest and honor of both nations to
adjust this difference with good faith, I
indulge confidently the expectation, that
the sincere endeavours of the government
of the United States, to bring it to an am-
icable termination will not be dis-
appointed.

The envoys extraordinary, and min-
isters plenipotentiary from the United
States to France were received by the first
consul with the respect due to their char-
acter, and three persons with equal pow-
ers were appointed to treat with them.—
Although at the date of the last official in-
telligence, the negotiation had not ter-
minated, yet it is to be hoped that our ef-
forts to effect an accommodation will at
length meet with a success proportioned to
the sincerity with which they have been
so often repeated.

While our best endeavours for the pre-
servation of harmony with all nations, will
continue to be used, the experience of the

world, our own experience admonish us of
the insecurity of trusting too confidently
to their success. We cannot without com-
mitting a dangerous imprudence, abandon
those measures of self-protection, which
are adapted to our situation, and to which,
notwithstanding our pacific policy, the vi-
olence and injustice of others may again
compel us to resort. While our vast ex-
tent of sea coast, the commercial and agri-
cultural habits of our people, the great
capital they will continue to trust on the
ocean, suggest the system of defence, which
will be most beneficial to ourselves. Our
diminution from Europe and our resources for
maritime strength, will be sufficient to em-
ploy it with effect. Washington

Seasonable and systematic arguments,
so far as our resources will justify, for a
navy adapted to defensive war, and which
may, in case of necessity, be quickly
brought into use, seem to be as much re-
commended by a wise and true economy,
as by a just regard for our future tran-
quillity, for the safety of our shores, and for
the protection of our property, committed
to the ocean. The present navy of the
United States, called suddenly into exist-
ence, by a great national exigency, has
raised us in our own esteem, and by the
protection afforded to our own commerce,
has effected, to the extent of our expecta-
tions the objects for which it was created.

In connection with a navy, ought to be
contemplated the fortification of some of
our principal seaports and harbours. A
variety of considerations which will readi-
ly suggest themselves, urge an attention
to this measure of precaution.

To give security to our principal ports,
considerable sums have already been ex-
pended; but the works remain incomplete.
It is for Congress to determine whether
additional appropriations shall be made, in
order to render competent to the intended
purposes the fortifications which have been
commenced. The manufacture of arms
within the United States, still invites the
attention of the national legislature.

At a considerable expence to the public
this manufactory has been brought to such
a state of maturity, as with continued en-
couragement, will supersede the necessity
of future importations from foreign coun-
tries.

Gentlemen of the House of
Representatives,

I shall direct the estimates of the appro-
priations necessary for the ensuing year,
together with an account of the public re-
venue and expenditures to a late period,
to be laid before you. I observe with
much satisfaction that the product of the
revenue, during the present year has been
more considerable, than during any for-
mer equal period. This result affords
conclusive evidence of the great resources
of this country, and of the wisdom and
efficacy of the measures which have been
adopted by Congress for the protection of
commerce and preservation of public credit.

(Continued to fourth page.)

W-YORK, December 26th
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at
Montreal, to his correspondent in this
city, dated November 26th.

"A gentleman from Albany, the name of *Le Couteulx*, passed through this city a few days ago, under a strong guard on his way to Quebec. It seems that he has been taken up as a spy. He is a Frenchman. If he has been meditating mischief, he will, no doubt, meet with punishment."

Entered, ship Rose, Jones, Liverpool, 41 days; brigs Anna, Norris, Antigua, via Newport, 25; Union, Adams, Newburyport, 8; Ichrs. Jane, Fowler, St. Thomas's, 26; Jack, Wimnes, Tortola, 23; Debby, Start, Savannah, 8; Juno, Parker, Port-Republican, 25; Polly, Turner, Malaga, 60; Hope, Foster, Oporto, 42; Matilda, Tilson, Nova-Scotia, 25; sloop —, Palmer, Cape-Francois, 16.

Cleared, ship Nonpareil, —, Bristol; schr. Regulator, Campbell, Cape-Francois; sloop Paragon, Trimingham, Bermuda.

The Portuguese schooner Das Dores, was totally lost at Bonna Vista, on the 29th September last, in a very heavy gale of wind. The brigs Anna, Amable Matilda, Fair American, and schooner Capiter, are taken and carried into New-Providence.

The schooner M'Pherson, for Martinique, foundered 7 days after leaving N. York, part of the crew and passengers saved from the wreck.

Arrived, schooner Jane, Fowler, 25 days from St. Thomas's, with sugar, to Mr. King. Sailed under convoy of the Patapsco sloop of war, with 30 sail of merchantmen, to different parts of the United States. In lat. 36, long. 72, 30, spoke schooner Nancy, Hurd, from Baltimore, to Surinam, out 3 days. In lat. 22, 21, spoke schooner Sally, from Philadelphia, bound to Antigua.

The Lateft.

By the ship Rose, in 41 days from Liverpool, arrived here last evening, we have received London papers to the 18th of October—ten days the latest. At present we have only time to make a few extracts. The papers upon the whole, are barren. Great complaints of the scarcity of grain in England, continue; and partial tumults prevail. There are great talks of peace, and continual preparations for war; neither of which events can be calculated on with any degree of certainty. The Congress at Luneville was about to be opened, where something pacific may be agreed upon.

The American Envoys arrived at Havre from Paris, on the 8th, and were to sail about the 16th of October, for the United States.

The Rose being at the Hook, we are unable to give her ship news—She sailed in company with a number of American vessels.

LONDON, October 13.

CONGRESS OF LUNEVILLE.
The congress at Luneville will be opened immediately. Carnot, who has resigned the situation of minister of war to Brethier, and Joseph Buonaparte, who conducted the negotiation with the American ministers, are to be the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic. It is supposed that the deputies of the empire

will not be admitted to the peace has been definitively settled, however, Prussia has expressed a desire that the empire shall assist at the congress immediately. M. de Dohn is said to be appointed plenipotentiary to the part of Prussia. Austria has made appearances, Austria has in her preparations for war, upon his return to Vienna, a proclamation recommended zeal and ardor in every thing necessary for the defence of the country.

The proclamation for the meeting of parliament is expected to be published in to-morrow night's gazette.

It has been reported, that the session will last only a fortnight. But when we reflect upon the importance and delicacy of the business which is to occupy the attention of the two houses—when we consider that it will be necessary to proceed with the utmost caution in devising a way for the present high prices of the necessities of life; when we consider too that this will not be the only measure submitted to parliament; that the late correspondence with the French republic will be laid before them; that it is just and possible also, that some financial propositions may be submitted to them—when all these things, we repeat, are taken into consideration, it can scarcely be supposed that the session will last so short a time as a fortnight.

October 16.

Paris papers have at length arrived. We received them late last night to the 12th instant.

It was not perhaps to be expected that they would communicate to us any information upon the subject of the correspondence between the English and French governments, the official paper preserves the most profound silence, and the chief consul has not thought proper to publish any account of the progress of the termination of the negotiation. The resignation of baron Thugot, and the appointment of the count de Lehrbach to succeed him, have been officially notified to the French government.

October 18.

There are letters in town from Gibraltar, dated on the 25th September.—On that day the troops under sir Ralph Abercrombie and sir James Pulteney began to embark, and they expected to be ready to sail on the following day. The account of their having failed on the 24th was incorrect. It was probably the 26 or 27th that they failed, and no doubt was entertained in the army, of Egypt being the place of destination.

Messrs. Rich, Macdonald and Guilemard the American commissioners, were on Thursday introduced to her majesty at the drawing room, by lord Grenville, and kissed hands on their return.

At the corn exchange yesterday, the prices of wheat and flour experienced very little variation from the prices on Monday and Wednesday. Fine wheat was from 132s. to 140s. per quarter, and fine flower from 95s. to 100s. per sack.

The distillers have within these few days, made an additional charge to the refiners of gin, of half a crown per gallon upon wash.

Advice was yesterday received at the Admiralty of the loss of his majesty's sloop Hound, at Plymouth commanded by captain Turquand, by which catastrophe several of the crew perished.

We find the following extract from a private letter from M. de Londres of last night:—

"The camp at Amiens is daily receiving fresh reinforcements: it is now supposed to amount to 80,000 men. The building of new ships, and preparations for a naval armament, are carried on with great activity all along the Dutch and Flemish coast.—A squadron consisting of one ship of the line and six frigates, is already fitted out in the ports of Middleburg and Flushing.

The same activity prevails in the Texel, and also at Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys and Amsterdam. All the armaments on the Flemish and Batavian coasts are under the direction of the Marquis Ducrest, the friend of the duke of Orleans, who has lately been sent out of England by an order of the duke of Portland. Every thing is in preparation for two expeditions; one is destined to the coast of England; the other, more considerable is to proceed to Ireland, where the French Government expects a powerful co-operation on the part of the inhabitants.

The Marquis Ducrest has lately been called to Paris by an express of the chief consul, with whom he has had several conferences. They no doubt relate to these projected expeditions. Buonaparte is said to have a private confidential agent at Mittau. Four members of the Polish committee that used to hold its fittings at Paris, have set out for Russian Poland, where formidable insurrections are expected soon to take place.

PARIS, October 6.

Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, president of the committee of ministers plenipotentiary charged to negotiate with the envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America, gave a very splendid entertainment to the ministers on the 3d inst. at Morsontaine, in celebration of the returns of good understanding between the two states. The first consul went to Morsontaine with his family, at three o'clock, where he was joined by the two other consuls, all the ministers, the members of the corps diplomatique, the counsellors of state, the presidents of the senate, of the legislative body and tribunate, and several persons formerly in the service of the United States, among whom we observed General La Fayette.

At six o'clock the minister for foreign affairs delivered to the first consul the convention signed the 1st of October, between the French and American ministers, and this delivery was announced by a discharge of cannon. The dinner consisted of 180 covers, was served upon three tables, in three halls, communicating with each other. The first was the Hall of Union. The second and third which bore the names of Washington and Franklin, were ornamented with the busts of these great men. The first was by far the most brilliant in decorations, the devices being all emblematic or indicative of the prominent events of the American revolution.

After dinner several toasts were drank; the first, given by the consul, was

"To the heroes of the French and Americans, who died in the field of battle for the independence of the New World."

The second by the consul Cambaceres:

"To the successors of Washington."

The consul Le Brun—

"To the Union of America with the powers of the North, to enforce the respect of the liberty of the seas."

After dinner were the works emblem-

atic of the occasion, which were succeeded by a concert, and that was followed by a spectacle which closed the night.

The count de Lehrbach has informed citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs, that he has been appointed minister for foreign affairs in the place of baron Thugot, who has obtained his resignation from his majesty the Emperor. Count Cobenzel has been appointed by the Emperor to conduct the negotiation with France.

(Official article.)

October 9.

General Brethier has been appointed minister of war, in the room of Citizen Carnot who has given his resignation.

October 11.

On the 12th, about mid day, the American ministers took leave of the chief consul, to whom they were presented by the minister for foreign affairs. Mr. Elsworth in the name of his colleagues, said, that "he hoped the convention signed on the 9th would prove the basis of a lasting friendship between France and America—

Mr. Murray added, "that the American Ministers would neglect nothing to promote this desirable object." The chief consul replied that the difference between the two nations being adjusted there should no longer remain any trace of them; that the liberal principles, with regard to navigation, considered in convention, ought to be the basis of a growing intimacy, and that in the present circumstance it was more than ever the interest of the two nations closely to adhere to them."

We are assured that Carnot will be charged with Joseph Buonaparte with the interests of France, at the congress at Luneville. Perhaps this report, generally spread abroad, is without foundation.

TO BE SOLD, By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's Wharf,
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Wheat Bran by the quantity,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.
Cash given for Wheat as usual.
Alexandria, 12th mo. 6, 1800. eost

NOTICE.

THE lower ferry is now prepared for the conveyance of passengers, from the Port on the South side of the Eastern Branch, to South Capitol street, where every attendance will be given.

December 8.

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)
Royal street, between King and Prince
streets, fourth door south of the Printing
Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the
Ladies of Alexandria, and the country
generally, that having received the newest
fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he
will be thankful to receive their orders
for the above articles, and will warrant
them equal to any manufactured on the
continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his
Patterns, may be accommodated by sending
a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in
the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable
terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, December 8.

The first number of *The ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER and COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER* is this day presented for public approbation and encouragement.

To the arduous and expensive undertaking of publishing a Daily Paper, the Editors were stimulated by a desire to promote the interest of their country in disseminating, as far as their feeble efforts will extend, Federal Republican principles; as well as from a conviction in the present flattering prospects of Alexandria and the probability of its monopolizing the commerce of the District of Columbia, that a paper, conducted on the plan of the one now offered, was much wanted—with these impressions the publishers have this day sent forth their first number, under the disadvantages attending new establishments, but which they flatter themselves will gradually disappear before the unremitting exertions it shall be their study and ambition to make.

The expenses already incurred in prosecuting their design has been considerable, but the least part they are well aware of what must be encountered in the undertaking. Conscious of this truth, their best efforts will be exerted to render the *Advertiser* worthy of public patronage; trusting that its intrinsic merit will deserve and receive the support of a liberal and enlightened community.

Having in contemplation some new arrangements relative to the future publication of this paper, the Editors must claim the indulgence of their patrons till Wednesday, when it shall re-appear and continue without intermission.

Editors of newspapers, desirous of an exchange, are requested to forward their papers immediately on the receipt of this.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens of the United States on the prospect now in view, that we shall for another four years be blessed with an *ADAMS* for our Chief Magistrate.

The conduct of the Jacobins of this country is governed by principles uniformly opposed to every thing that is virtuous and excellent in public life. That man who shall distinguish himself by splendid acts of patriotism—by serving his country, successfully, in duties the most arduous and useful—will infallibly be singled out as the sport of their malice. It were a disgrace to any public officer not to be persecuted by their calumnies. The treatment of Wolcott is honored by an extraordinary portion of their virulence, a circumstance which, with the sensible part of the community, will be a full acquittal of his conduct. But the conduct of the faction, on this occasion, is an incontestable exemplification of the iniquitous animosity which they bear towards our meritorious public servants. Mr. Wolcott, in order that an improper imputation should light on his character, throws open his accounts to the inspection of his enemies, and solicits a scrutiny—What is the conduct of his accusers? They shut their eyes upon his statements!—They reject the just appeal of injured innocence! Conscious that an enquiry would evince the purity of his character, they shrink from an act the performance of which would cover themselves with public odium.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

THOUGHTS

On the Public Debt, on the Increase of Wealth, on the General Ability, and on the Fiscal Economy, of the United States of America.

In the month of April last, a statistical table, formed to give a concise comparative view of the rise and progress of the United States was published in most of the Americans papers, accompanied with an introductory essay. It was then intended that the subject should be continued; but from a prevailing disposition to form a stalking-horse of the principal points for electioneering purposes, it was thought better to defer it till the heat excited by party views and animosities might subside, and common sense again resume its proper influence.—By the statistical table it was proved that the total valuation of all the real and personal effects of the United States, including the soil, exceeds TWO THOUSAND MILLION OF DOLLARS, that to double this in twenty-four years an annual compound increase of three per centum must be realized, and hence (even should our valuation be under rated) the actual increase of wealth is more than *sixty millions of dollars* per annum, and the increase of population in the same ratio from a stock of five millions only, will give one hundred and fifty thousand souls for last year's increase.

From a single glance at these facts it will be obvious, that no country in the world possesses such a vast increasing fund for present and future exigencies; and hence most of the fiscal calculations for the old world are rendered in many important instances inapplicable to this country; for example, admitting the nominal debt of the United States to have been nineteen dollars a head in 1791, it is now reduced by the effect of increasing population only, to less than twelve; and as the price of both labour and grain have doubled since that period (owing chiefly to the vast increase of silver and gold continually flowing from the mines through the commercial world) the public debt of America is now but as six to nineteen, or, in fact, by the only true method of financial calculation, it will be found that six bushels of wheat for each individual, will, at two dollars per bushel, pay the whole of that debt which would have required nineteen bushels in the year 1791. This fact is therefore demonstrated, that, by the effects of increasing population, of the actual depreciation of the precious metals, and of the increased price of labour (in which all real riches consist) the public debt of this country has actually diminished to one third, or, in other words, our burthen is two thirds lighter than what we bore in 1791.

Although any person acquainted with national arithmetic may demonstrate these truths for himself, yet, I hope, a continua-

tion of thoughts on these subjects may not be less interesting to the public.

OBSERVATOR.

We have received a copy of Governor St. Clair's Speech to the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of W. of the Ohio. It is very long and contains much matter entirely local. But the following extract contains sentiments worthy of general notice.

"Sir, Gentlemen, as we are, in a country bordering upon many savage tribes, (with whom the principles of religion and justice out of the question) it is our interest and should be our policy to be at peace, it is clearly necessary, that the treaties made with them by the government of the United States, should not be contravened with impunity, by any of the inhabitants of this territory, and it may be proper that the general regulations, that have been established with respect to them should, sometimes, be aided by municipal laws; and this has, by the ordinance for the government of the territory, been made a duty; speaking of those tribes it says, "in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars, authorized by Congress, but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them." Justice, gentlemen, is as much a duty of societies as of individuals, and our holy religion commands, that whatever we would that others should do unto us, so should we do unto them. To act honestly, fairly, and justly, and to perform our promises to Indians with whom the nation is at peace, is as much a duty, or more so, as to those who are in the highest state of civilization, and it is within the sphere of your legislative power to compel it. It has long been a disgrace to the people of all the states bordering upon the Indians, both as men and as Christians, that while they loudly complained of every injury or wrong received from them, and imperiously demanded satisfaction, they were offering to them injuries and wrongs of the most provoking and atrocious nature, for which I have not heard that any person was ever brought to due punishment, and all proceeding from the false principle, that because they had not received the light of the gospel; they might be abused, cheated, robbed, plundered and murdered at pleasure, and the perpetrators, because professed Christians ought not to suffer for it.

What kind of christianity is this, or where is it to be found? Surely not in the gospel of Jesus Christ. And what an obstacle must it throw in the way of such of them as might be desirous to embrace that religion, on the doctrines of which we profess to believe to be founded in unerring wisdom, and the precepts given by the command of God himself, when they see it so totally disregarded by us with respect to them. I hope we shall be careful that no reproach of this nature shall attach to us. But it would be criminal to conceal from you, that the number of those unhappy people who have been killed since the peace of Grenville, in consequence of this diabolical principle, is great enough to give a very serious alarm for the consequences. A late attempt to bring to punishment a person who, with another, had killed two of the Six nations, and wounded two children, in Trumbull coun-

try, was proved abortive. That the homicide was clearly proven, and it was committed with deliberate malice, the perpetrator was acquitted. Under such circumstances can it be expected that any people, civilized or savage, will remain at peace? Have we not reason to fear the displeasure of the Almighty, who looks with an equal eye on all his creatures, and that the rage of the savage may be let loose to vindicate his broken laws. Effectual measures should be taken to insure to the Indians all the privileges that they are entitled to by treaty—to render redress of wrongs easy to them—and to compel juries to do their duty by temporal pains and penalties, where the sanctions of religion fail of producing that effect.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

To demonstrate the sincerity with which a certain party has expressed its respects for the memory of our deceased patriot, the attention of our readers is requested to the following extract from a paper edited by the printer employed by the government of Virginia. The extract is taken from a piece entitled a "Defence of Thomas Jefferson."

"With the Washington's timidity, as well as the wilful inconsistency, the republican party in congress, while they were in constant opposition to the measures of this chief magistrate, pretended to feel the most profound reverence for his presidential services and abilities. They joined with the aristocrats in all those despicable toad-eating answers to presidential speeches, which croud and deform the journals of the two houses. The republicans could not have taken a method more effectual for the ruin of their cause. The people at large had not sufficient discernment to see, that all this work, upon the part of the Democrats, was mere hypocrisy and grimace. They did not, or rather they would not see, that when a member of Congress condemned a statute, as detestable, he must have held a correspondent aversion, for the Chief Magistrate who gave it his ratification. All this is quite as self evident as any series of premises and conclusions possibly can be; and yet the citizens of America believed the republicans to be sincere, when they consented to associate in the celebration of the late President, as the greatest and best of Chief Magistrates, that the world ever saw. In this miserable scene of sycophancy, Mr. Jefferson had no share. He served the late President as Secretary of State, as long as he felt the situation consistent with his personal honor. When his office became no longer tolerable, he retired; but it was in respectful silence.

It has been reserved for the writer of *The Prospect before Us* to explain to the world, in frank terms, and in a copious detail, that this celebrated political character had been seduced into a multitude of most exceptionable proceedings. When the first volume of that work was published, a hue and cry was raised against the author, with as much fury as if he had published a third part of the *Age of Reason*. His best friends lamented, not that he had written falsehood, but that he had sported so far with public feeling as to have the audacity to publish truth. It was impossible, however, to refute his charges, unless, at the same time, it was practicable to prostrate in disgrace almost the whole principles and proceedings, which the republicans in congress had pursued, for the last ten years."

(President's speech concluded.)
Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore and of wisdom to avoid the causes which may have produced it. If turning our eyes homeward, we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself; if we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, free, and happy; if all enjoy in safety under the protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labour, we ought to fortify and cling to those institutions, which have been the source of such real felicity, and resist with unabating perseverance, the progress of those dangerous innovations, which may diminish their influence.

To your patriotism, gentlemen, has been confided the honorable duty of guarding the public interests, and while the past is to your country, a sure pledge that it will be faithfully discharged, permit me to assure you, that your labours to promote the general happiness, will receive from me the most zealous operation.

JOHN ADAMS.

The following are the amendments to the constitution of the United States proposed by Mr. Nicholas on Friday, which were referred to Messrs. Nicholas, Harper, Macon, Griswold, and Evans.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the U. States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States—

1. That after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President, shall be made by dividing each state into a number of districts, equal to the number of Electors to be chosen in such state, and by the persons in each of those districts who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of such state chusing one Elector in the manner which the legislature thereof shall prescribe.

2. That the election of representatives to serve after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, shall be by dividing each state into a number of districts equal to the number of representatives to which such state shall be entitled, and by the people within each of those districts who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of such state, choosing one representative in the manner which the legislature thereof shall prescribe.

On Friday the House authorized their door-keeper to employ an additional assistant, and to hire two horses; to enable him to do which they allowed him twenty-eight dollars per week during the session and for twenty days after its close.

On Saturday, after attending the delivery of the President's Speech in the Senate chamber, returned to their own chamber, when the speech was again read, and referred to a committee of the whole house, Mr. Harper in the chair.

The committee, having taken the speech into consideration, made report that a respectful answer should be presented to the President, with the assurance that an attention would be paid by the house to the several important matters submitted to them—The house agreed to the report, and Messrs. Griswold, Nicholas, Macon, Craik, and Henderson, were appointed a committee to prepare the address.

Monday, November 21.

The Speaker read a letter from Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, stating that, with the approbation of the President, he had determined to resign his office at the close of the year, and inviting, if the house deemed it proper, an investigation into his official conduct.

IN SENATE, Nov. 22.

Messrs. Tracey, Morris, and Baldwin were appointed a committee to prepare an answer to the President's speech.

By JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between the United States of America and his Majesty, the King of Prussia, was concluded and signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of July, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, by the Plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of His Majesty the King of Prussia, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has by me on one part, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the other part, been duly approved and ratified: And whereas the ratifications thereof, were duly exchanged at Berlin, on the twenty-second day of June last past: NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith, on the part of the United States, I do hereby make known the premises, and enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, to execute and observe the said treaty accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and of the Independence of the U. States the twenty-fifth.

(L. S.) JOHN ADAMS.
By the President,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE,

Alexandria, 13th Nov. 1800.

THE WINTER ESTABLISHMENT of the STAGES.

THE Northern Mail arrives every day, Monday excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and closes every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and closes every day, Saturday excepted, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE,

The following Property:

THREE Lots on the East side of Washington-street, between King and Prince Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches deep—One of these lots is bounded on the south side by a ten feet alley—the other two have an outlet of ten feet to said alley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North side of Prince-street, near the corner of Washington-street, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley of ten feet, communicating with Washington-street—valued at 320 dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8 inches on the West side of Fairfax-street, and 77 feet on the North side of Wilkes-street—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-street, joining a 3 feet alley taken off the West end of the last mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61 feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a square, on the West side of Fairfax-street, and North side of Gibbon-street. This lot having a south and east front, is valued at 1000 dollars—subject to a ground rent of seventeen pounds one shilling per annum, but the rents all paid up to the 1st instant.

An acre Lot, or half a square, bounded on the east by Pitt-street, on the north by Wilkes-street, and on the west by St. Asaph street. Twenty feet of this lot is let out at one dollar per foot—subject to an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum, which is all paid up to the 1st of 8th month last. This lot is valued at 2000 dollars.

To save trouble, the prices of each of the lots are mentioned. The terms of payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth in six months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in two years from the 31st of next month. Those who choose to make an offer for any of those lots will please to send their terms sealed up and directed to John Jenney of this town, marked on the outside an offer for William Hartshorne's lots. The highest offer (if above the terms here put down) to be the buyer. Not less than five dollars for each of the small lots to be received as an offer, nor less than ten dollars for the larger, or two last mentioned lots; and where more than one offer the same price, the right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the second payment a deed and good title will be given provided the property be mortgaged for the sum remaining due.

On the 31st of the 12th month next, the several offers will be opened at the Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the presence of John Jenney, John Dunlap, and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the offerers as choose to attend, when the first payment will be received, and an engagement entered into for a full compliance on the part of the seller.

A plan of the lots is left with John Dunlap, who will shew it to those who may please to call at his store.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.
Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine sugar trees on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 25, 1800.

WAY & GROFF,
PRINTERS,
North E-Street, near the General Post-Office, City of Washington,

HAVE connected the Book-Binding with the Printing Business; both of which they will execute with neatness and expedition.

One or two young men, Printers, and one young man, Book-Binder, will meet with employment, by application as above.

Also, one or two active Lads will be taken as apprentices to either of the said branches of business.

November 26, 1800.

War Department,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments, in the service of the United States, are informed, that their applications with all the recommedatory letters accompanying were consumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who continue to desire to be considered as candidates will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA:
PRINTED BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET, a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.